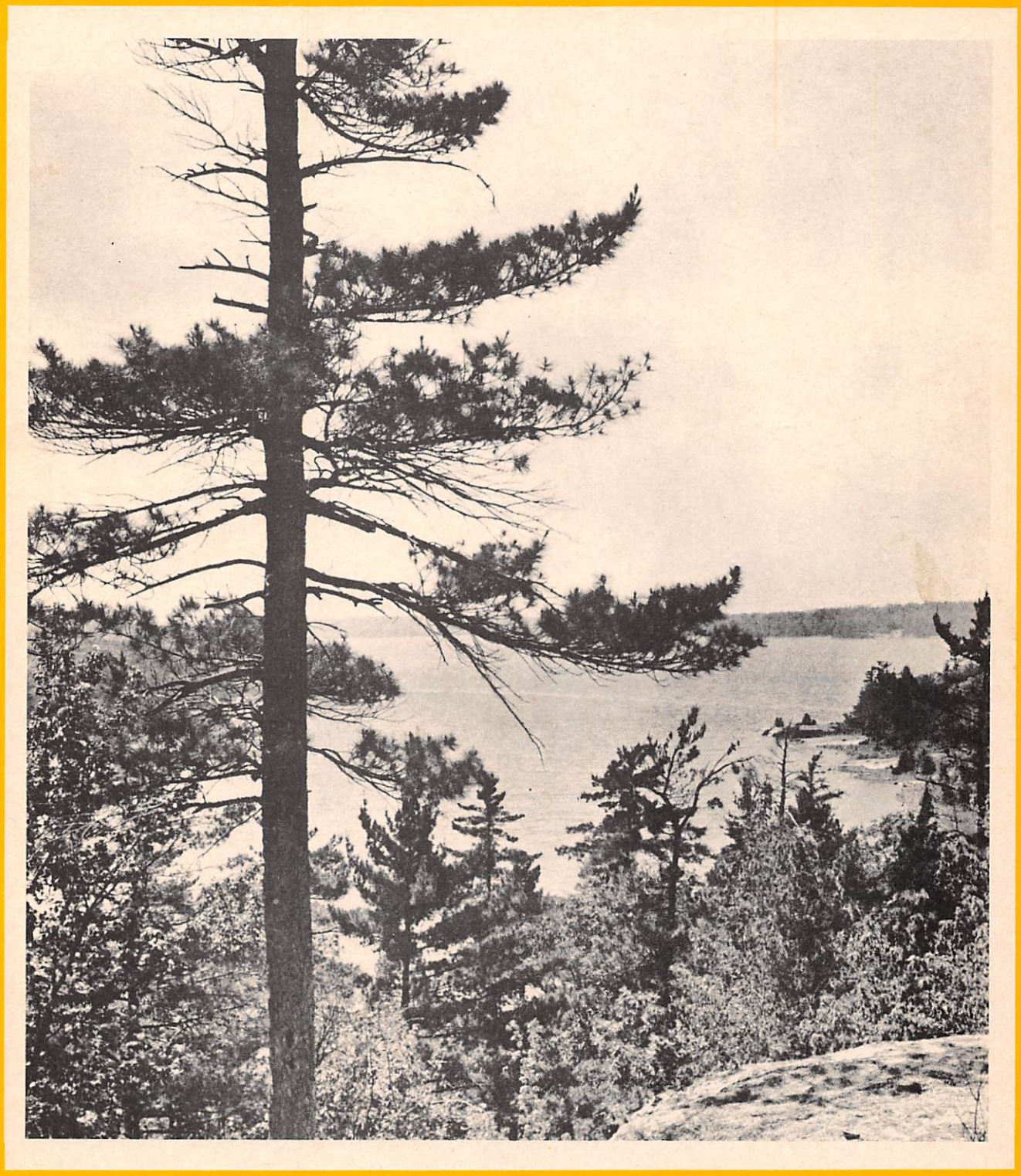
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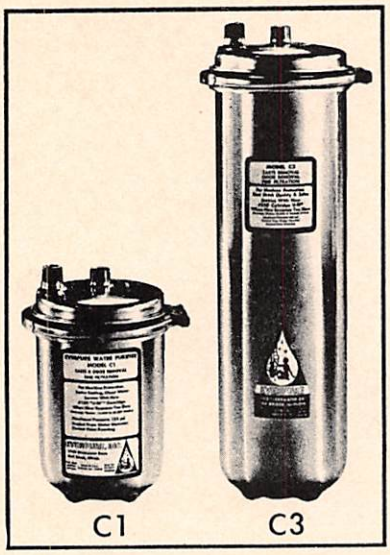
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Courtesy of Helen E. Stewart

Camp Wahcahmie



John Latimer and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

"Of all the changes which will come to Canada in the next generation, therefore, we must prevent, surely, any of a sort which will diminish the essential beauty and lonely nature of this country. For if that beauty is lost, or if that wilderness escapes, the very nature and character of this land will have passed beyond our grasp. Denied an opportunity to breathe the brisk freshness of an Atlantic gale, to view the unbelievable glory of a prairie sunset, to feel the overwhelming silence of a northern lake, we would no longer be Canadians. Our lives as individuals would have suffered grievously."

The Canadian Camping Association, and the almost half million young Canadians who participate in organized camping activities each year, share my sentiments, I am sure.

May camping experiences in 1972 be more inspiring and more exciting than ever and may National Camping Day on July 19th be a great success.

To the readers of Camping Magazine I send my best wishes.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Ottawa,
1 9 7 2 .

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

"La prochaine génération connaîtra bien des changements, mais nous devons empêcher assurément ceux qui pourraient porter atteinte à la belle et sauvage nature du pays. Car si elle se dégradait, c'est le Canada lui-même que nous verrions se défaire. Si un jour nous n'étions plus libres d'affronter les grands vents de l'océan sur les rives atlantiques, d'admirer la grandiose tombée du jour sur les prairies, de nous imprégner du silence d'un lac dans le nord, nous n'aurions plus rien de Canadien. Et nos existences individuelles se trouveraient gravement appauvries."

L'Association canadienne du camping et les centaines de milliers de jeunes Canadiens qui, chaque année, se livrent aux joies du camping partagent sans doute mes sentiments.

Puisse le camping être en 1972 plus enrichissant et passionnant qu'il ne l'a jamais été et puisse la journée nationale du camping, célébrée le 19 juillet, remporter un vif succès.

Aux lecteurs de Camping Magazine, j'adresse mes voeux les plus sincères.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Ottawa,
1 9 7 2 .

NATIONAL CAMPING DAY 1972

by Doug Dent, Chairman
C.C.A. National Camping Day Committee
145 Lincoln Road
Waterloo, Ontario

A general outline of the past history of National Camping Day might be of interest at this point. A year ago, this committee was created to organize, on a national scale, a method of recognizing children's camping. Prior to this, 1967 was the biggest attempt by the C.C.A. to celebrate National Camping Day. 1968 witnessed the postal strike which basically curtailed the programme with no subsequent effort in 1969. Prior to Centennial, 1957 and '58 I believe, witnessed Canadian Camp Week which, however, posed certain problems resulting in that committee's recommendation to drop the effort.

In 1971 the climax of the Day was simultaneous recognition (in time zones) by the singing of "Taps." Although short notice was given and, in many instances, camps received no or too little information the attempt was successful in reinstituting an annual recognition.

The format and objectives of National Camping Day were presented in the last issue of *Canadian Camping*, but should any camps have queries, most Provincial Offices have Co-ordinators to supply information, or such may be obtained through this office.

At this time let's look at a *possible* sequence of events for July 19th

— a campfire programme leading up to 9 p.m. Daylight Saving Pacific time, (etc.), including a talk re: what is happening and why,

— 9 p.m. (etc.) sharp — shoot a flaming arrow northward,

— the camp then circles the fire joining hands for "Taps",

— a torchlight parade to the flagpole for flag lowering possibility with the camp bell tolling,

— illuminate the flag with a couple of strong flashlights while "My Country is My Cathedral" is sung (remember the lowering is slow in time with the song),

— torchlight parade to cabins *or* end with fireworks,

— NOTE: if generators or electric power exist, these should be shut off so as not to detract from the setting.

As for flaming arrows! Pick a long arrow from your archery equipment that is in good condition; bind burlap or cloth on tightly to the tip (3″ swath of about 10″ long) with fine wire; soak the end in coal oil, kerosene or stove oil (i.e. just the binding) for a few hours before use (not 60 seconds ahead of time in gasoline!); when ready to light make sure the tip is not dripping fluid and the shaft is wiped clean; fit the arrow to the bow and *then* light; aim the arrow at an angle dangerous to neither the archer nor anyone else. A few other points: don't over weight the tip; the archer's hands should be clean of the fluid used; determine the firing area ahead of time and have water, whatever, available at the expected landing site — better still if you can fire towards a body of water (but make sure the arrow is out); pick an archer who will fulfill that responsibility as is required — possibly an award to a senior camper.

The songs are as follows:

TAPS

"Day is done
Gone the Sun
From the lakes, from the hills, from the sky,
All is well safely rest
God is nigh."

MY COUNTRY IS MY CATHEDRAL

"Side by side and step by step
Our fathers were marching along
They were building a road to the future
With a spade and a smile and a song
Out of the wildness and out of the woods
Grew the land that we live in today
Though the job to be done has barely begun
Here is one thing I'm proud to say:
My country is my Cathedral.
The northern sky its dome.
They all call it Canada
But I call it home.
The mountains, the lakes, the valleys,
Are friends I have known.
They call it Canada
But I call it home.
From the Atlantic to the Pacific
From the Pole to the U.S.A.
We're one united brotherhood
And united we will stay.
The people beyond our borders
And far across the foam,
They all call it Canada
But I call it home!"

Your Provincial Co-ordinator has the music to the above song. If you need it or any question answered please contact your President and your enquiry will be handled by the Co-ordinator.

Prime Minister Trudeau will proclaim National Camping Day this year but all hinges on us. If the camps come through, then in reality will '72 be a year to remember when literally thousands upon thousands of campers cele-

Continued on Page 21

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THE SUMMER CAMP EXPERIENCE — ONE MOTHER'S VIEWPOINT

by Dorothy Sims Attfield

Our four sons have all been summer campers, and one a counsellor, but it wasn't until the youngest boy had departed for camp the last summer that I really had time to ponder the question, "Just what is the most important thing that we hope our boys have gained from this experience?"

After the traumatic days of shopping from a lengthy list, label sewing and last-minute laundry, I was enjoying the blissful respite from parental responsibility that most mothers, if they are honest, will admit is one of *their* most important gains – and after careful thought, I came up with the following.

Of course, all parents want, and perhaps tend to take for granted, the more obvious advantages of summer camp – fresh air, plenty of exercise, good food, safety, adequate rest, good counsellors and enough of them, a stimulating programme and so on. These all play their part in giving the youngsters an enjoyable and beneficial summer. But I think the following anecdote best illustrates what I finally concluded was the most important benefit of all.

Some years ago, I listened to an address by the late Dr. Hincks, founder and at that time head of the Toronto Mental Health Association. One particular story made a deep impression on me. Dr. Hincks told of a young lad, shy, inarticulate, completely unskilled at athletics and completely ignored by his schoolmates. The lonely boy spent all his time at recess riding around the outskirts of the school grounds on his bicycle, trying to see how slowly he could ride without falling off. As he had nothing better to do and lacked the initiative to try and break into a group, he became very skilled at this. One day a wise and concerned teacher, who was perceptive enough to realize that the boy badly needed help, got an inspiration. School sports day was approaching, with the usual keen rivalry between classes for winning points. The teacher announced a new kind of contest for the great day – a slow bicycle race! No need to say who won it, to the surprise and delight of his classmates – and far more important, how it marked the beginning of his acceptance by the group. "I know this story well" concluded Dr. Hincks, "because I was that boy, and this episode marked the turning point in my life and the beginning of my lifelong interest in mental health work."

Of course, what the lad had gained was the most important thing of all – self-confidence. And as confidence spreads rapidly from one area to another, it wasn't long before he was improving all around.

And so I feel most strongly that increased confidence is what I want our boys to gain from their camp experience.

Naturally, I am not presumptuous enough to try and tell qualified and experienced directors and counsellors how they should go about trying to achieve this, nor would it be possible to list the many and varied ways limited only by the imagination. But from a mother's many years of experience around youngsters of all ages and types, may I suggest that more emphasis could perhaps be laid on the following points.

First and foremost, counsellors should be chosen as much for their perceptual skills, understanding and kindness as for the more obvious qualities of leadership and physical skills.

Secondly, counsellors themselves could increase their efforts to look underneath surface behaviour for feelings of inadequacy. What areas of participation does a youngster avoid – is it because he *really* has no interest in the activities or because he feels he cannot "measure up"? If the latter is the case, a little extra coaching during "free" time plus plenty of encouragement and emphasis on what he is doing correctly (not wrongly) can work wonders.

Last but not least, could more emphasis be laid upon improving social skills? Athletic prowess is important to the youngsters, but a big part of their feeling of belonging is social acceptance by the group. Perhaps the trouble maker, the bully or the chronic "beefer" (and there's usually one in every group) could be given more responsibility, not less; for example in coaching younger boys at something he himself is skilled in doing. As well as campfire singsongs, how about campfire "talkathons" where *every* child is encouraged to voice his opinions, likes, dislikes and even fears. As well as helping communication skills, these sessions could provide valuable clues as to areas of need in each child.

But however it is achieved, if my child comes home from camp with increased self-confidence, the experience will be an unqualified success – for both of us.

Aquatic Danger: Spinal Injuries

Jocelyn Palm, Executive Secretary Ontario Branch,
Royal Life Saving Society, Canada.

Introduction

Last summer a nineteen-year-old boy dove into a swimming pool, hit his head and weakly moved his arms in order to get back to the surface. He was able to formulate groaning sounds although he could not form words and felt completely exhausted. Friends dragged him from the water and took him to hospital where he remains today, almost totally paralyzed.

Injuries to the vertebrae protecting the spinal cord or to the spinal cord itself are extremely serious because they frequently result in paralysis. In one hospital in Toronto 523 cases of paralysis from the neck down have been treated prior to 1972; 109 of these cases were a result of diving accidents.*

The unfortunate fact concerning most diving accidents is that these are wholly preventable. Diving into shallow water, falling while water skiing at high speeds and being hit by waves close to the shore of surf beaches are some of the major causes of spinal injuries in aquatic sports. Many of these accidents involve good swimmers who are unaware of the risks, persons who are fooling around and skilled water skiers who assume unnecessary risks.

Types of Injuries

The spinal cord is a thin cylindrical structure protected by a series of bony vertebrae to form the spinal column. Between each vertebrae is a cartilagenous disc which tends to absorb and cushion the shock of one vertebrae moving against the next as the body moves.

Injuries to the spine are classified as fracture-dislocations, pure fractures or pure dislocations. The damage to the vertebrae is repairable, however the spinal cord itself must be protected from squeezing or shearing and this is the key in careful handling of spinal accident victims. Rarely is the spinal cord cut in half at the instant of impact but as a result of pressure of broken vertebrae on the spinal cord a certain number of nerve cells are damaged; if this pressure is maintained the cells die and cannot be replaced. Blood vessels supplying the spinal cord itself may be ruptured and release a volume of fluid which fills the very small space between the cord and the vertebrae. If the pressure of this fluid builds it compounds the problem.

Depending upon the level of the injury and the extent of the damage, a variety of problems may result from the impact. If the injury is in the first two to three vertebrae, there is immediate loss of respiratory control. At the level of the fifth to seventh vertebrae, a paralysis of the lower limbs and a partial loss of power in the arms is evident. An injury lower than this may result in a victim with full movement in the arms and a loss of power in the lower limbs. Often the impact causes a fracture of the vertebrae, however it is the mishandling by well-intentioned by-standers displacing the fracture which causes damage to the spinal cord.

Recognition

A rescuer who has seen the accident occur, or who has had the details of the accident related to him, will regard this information with a high index of suspicion — a spinal injury is probable. The situations in which spinal injuries occur invariably involve the striking of the normally supple body against some immovable force.

Additional indications of possible spinal damage are noted in the condition of the victim, such as; laceration to the head, cessation of breathing and inability to move legs or arms or both. Occasionally the injury may not be obvious. The rescuer must suspect spinal injury if there is any back deformity, bruising over the spinal column, weakness or loss of sensation in the limbs.

Procedures for the Rescuer

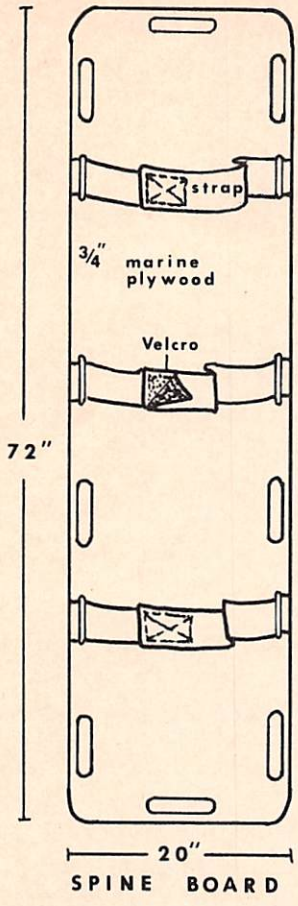
Upon recognizing the subject with a possible spinal injury, the rescuer should immediately summon the assistance of other persons and call for a spineboard or any suitable flat, strong and sizeable surface upon which the subject may ultimately be transported to proper medical treatment.

The early application of the following procedures is emphasized for even the slightest suspicion of a spinal injury because the onset of paralysis may be delayed, leading the rescuer into a false sense of security concerning the extent of the injuries.

Where the rescuer has seen the incident develop and has reason to suspect a spinal injury he will begin procedures to immobilize and place traction on the spine as early as possible.

If the victim is below the surface of the water, the rescuer will surface dive, dive, or jump to a point relatively near to the subject. There are three traction carries which have thus far proven effective in recovering the subject to the surface.

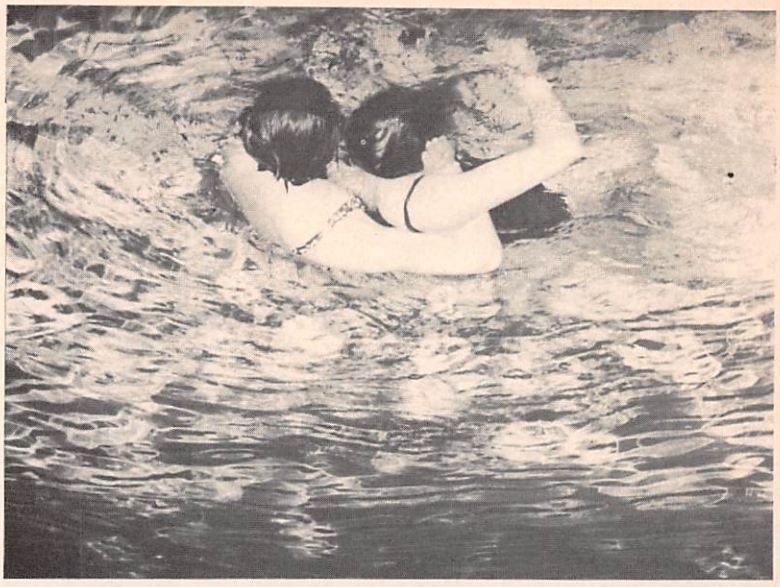
(i) Approaching from behind the subject the rescuer hooks his arms under the subject's arms and places his hands against either side of the subject's head and over the ears. The rescuer exerts an upward force on the subject's head in a straight line with the spine. The subject's spine is immo-



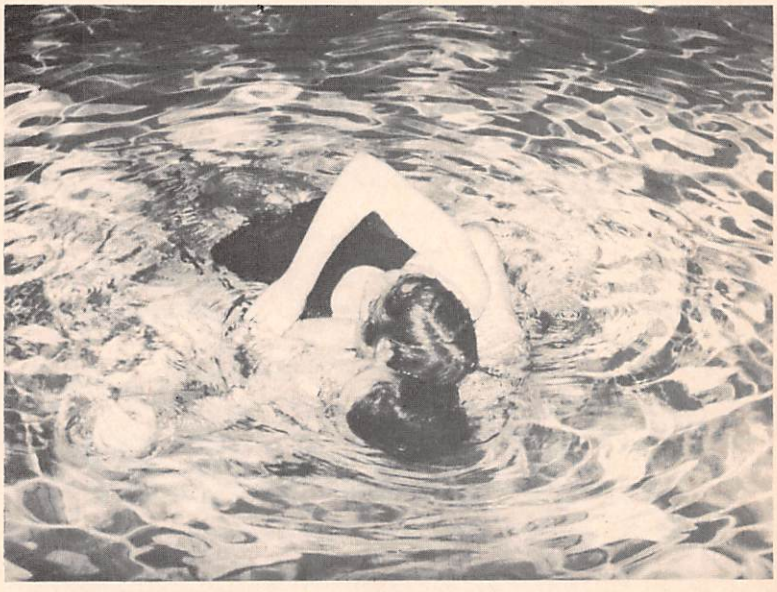
Spine Board



Direct Method and Traction



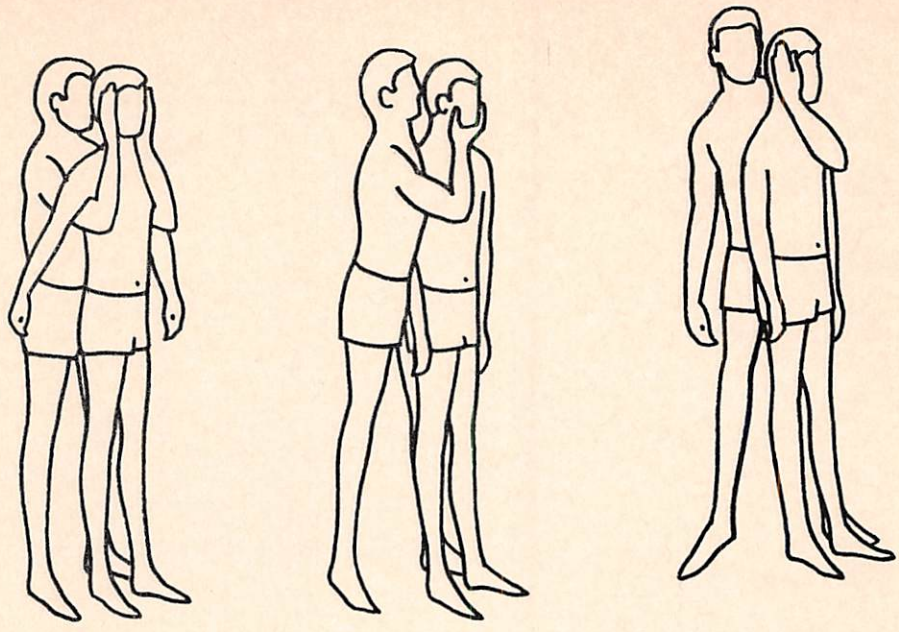
Rescuer reaches under subject's arms and immobilizes head and neck



Turns subject over



Securing subject on Spine Board



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bilized against the rescuer's upper body. A second rescuer, if available, could assist by gently pulling at the subject's ankles, again in a straight line with the subject's spine.

(ii) The single rescuer who is unable to reach far enough around the subject to grasp under his arms may use a different method. Facing the subject from the side the rescuer places one forearm against the subject's chest allowing the subject's chin to rest between his thumb and his fingers. The other hand is placed firmly at the base of the subject's skull and that forearm braced against the subject's back. Pressing upward with both hands, traction is achieved. Using a continuous leg kick the rescuer transports the subject to the surface.

(iii) Where the single rescuer requires the use of one arm to get to the surface, he may reach over the subject's shoulder, placing one arm around the subject's head. The palm of the hand presses on one side of the head while the other side is braced against the rescuer's shoulder. By exerting upward pressure the rescuer is able to maintain some traction and support the subject's back against his body.

At the surface the subject is supported on his back with firm, steady and smooth traction by pulling on the feet and head with the trunk supported. There should be no flexion or rotation of the spine. It is obvious that this position can only be achieved with a minimum of three and preferably five persons. The procedure is most efficiently accomplished in shallow water where rescuers have a firm stance. Steps should be taken to move to shallow water as early as possible.

If the subject has stopped breathing Direct Method is initiated as early as possible while the traction is maintained. No hyperextension of the neck is performed. It may be necessary to lift the jaw to achieve an open airway without hyperextension.

A subject who, following the accident, is seen floating on his face is most adequately turned onto his back by reaching under his arms to grasp the head between the rescuer's palms. The rescuer's body supports the back and the forearms are pressed against the subject's chest. In rolling over the rescuer rolls while submerging himself and turning the subject onto his back. Once the subject is turned the procedures which were described earlier are initiated (i.e. traction and immobilization).

The subject should be placed on a spineboard or suitable object as early as possible. The board is placed under the subject by knifing it into the water beside the victim, then floating it up into position underneath the subject. Traction is maintained throughout in addition to artificial respiration where necessary.

Once the subject is on the board, the head is supported on both sides by rolled wet towels, sand bags or other suitable objects.

NOTE: Caution in gently and carefully handling a subject with a suspected spinal injury may well be repaid in the prevention of further injury or consequences of paralysis.

Follow-up Procedure

Once the spine has been stabilized, (i.e. immobilization and traction) it is essential that the subject be transported to hospital immediately. The subject should be covered to maintain body temperature. Should the trip to hospital be a lengthy journey, an additional complication may arise from the body's inability to affect heat loss through flushing and perspiring below the level of the injury. In these cases the victim's temperature may rise to dangerously high levels and supplementary procedures to lower the temperature may be necessary if the victim is to survive, e.g. alcohol sponge. Any delay in seeking medical help increases the risk of unfortunate consequences and further irreversible damage.

Any indication or possibility of spinal damage should be followed up with a medical examination in order to eliminate the need for concern or to ensure prompt and correct treatment.

Prevention

Every person with a responsibility for aquatic sports must do everything possible to prevent spinal injuries. Water depths should be labelled in swimming pools and on waterfronts. Diving boards should be securely mounted and placed to provide a minimum depth of 9 feet for a one metre board, 12 feet for a five metre and 15 feet for ten metres. Adequate unobstructed headroom must also be provided around the diving board. Underwater hazards, e.g. cribs, rocks, shoals, etc. should be marked. Horseplay and fooling should be stopped before an accident develops. Water skiing and boating should be supervised in order to avoid the possibility of accidents. Swimming areas in lakes and rivers should be marked to warn boaters to stay clear. Skin and scuba divers must display a diver's flog (red square with diagonal white stripe) to warn boaters to remain at least 100 feet clear.

Practice in the correct procedures for dealing with spinal injuries should be included in the training of camp leaders and staff along with the routine practice in resuscitation and basic first aid.

* Megan Wynne-Jones, M.D., Research Assistant, Lyndhurst Lodge Hospital.

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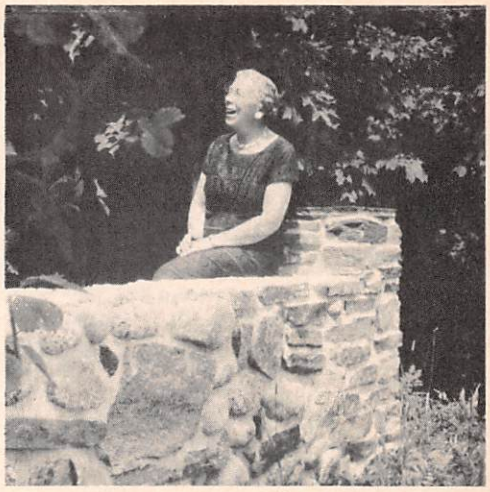
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Our Indebtedness to Our Indian Friends

by Mary S. Edgar
Honorary Chairman,
Canadian Camping Association

A talk given in the Glen Bernard Camp chapel, Sunday, August fifteenth, 1971, as part of the Fiftieth Anniversary ceremonies.



Miss Mary Edgar

The news that Glen Bernard was having a new totem pole carved for this fiftieth anniversary year, gave me great satisfaction. The old totem pole which stands at the entrance to the Glen was carved by campers long ago, but Time and the woodpeckers have done serious damage to it, probably beyond repair.

The new totem pole now taking shape at Camp under the skilled craftsmanship of Mr. Tom Bowie of Ontario College of Art will be much taller and more impressive. It will proclaim for many years Glen Bernard's continuing interest in the Indians.

Every camper who has been here knows that in this place there has always been a deep respect for the traditions, the symbols and the legends of the Indians. Every camper has been made a member of a tribe. Practically every Saturday evening for fifty summers the tribes have gathered in the Council Ring for a ceremony which is both entertaining and inspiring.

Having often been asked, "How did you get the idea of the Indian theme?" That could be a long story, but briefly it is —

When I was ten years old the famous Pauline Johnson "the Mohawk Princess" gave a program of her dramatic poems in Sundridge and was a guest in our home. I was fascinated, and wished I were related to her. The following summer of 1900 on a fishing trip with my father on Lake Nipissing, our launch stopped in a storm. At the mercy of wind and waves we were rescued by two Indian friends of my father from the Dokis Reserve. In two canoes they managed to get the four of us safely to Sturgeon Falls. We felt that we owed our lives to them. We had a debt to pay.

During my Y.W.C.A. training course in New York 1914-15, where I specialized in Club and Camp work, I met several outstanding Camp leaders. Miss Ruby M. Jolliffe, who became a life-long friend, was Superintendent of State Camps for New York and New Jersey. At her Bear Mountain cabin I met "Princess Ti-ata" from a southern tribe. She was a superb story-teller and "Jolly" often engaged her for Council Ring programs. They gave me a great deal of information on Indian traditions and customs.

When I was director of Camp Oolahwan in the Laurentians, (the Montreal Y.W.C.A. camp), it was difficult to have a council ring ceremony, for our campers changed practically every week. In July 1921 when I returned with my parents from a trip around the world, I was eager to get to work on my dream — "a camp of my own". On the first trip to my new property on Lake Bernard I discovered the Glen, a perfect amphitheatre for a Council ring. It seemed quite natural then to name the new camp Glen Bernard.

We need often to remind ourselves that this country which we proudly call "This land of Ours", once belonged to the Indians. The stone-mason who built the stone wall and patio of High Rock found an Indian arrow-head near there. There is therefore no doubt that the first trails of these forests were made by the moccasined feet of the Algonquins or the Ojibways. It was the smoke from their camp-fires which first ascended to the sky, and it was their bark canoes that were paddled in the sunlight or the moonlight across the lake.

We have been privileged over the years to have three outstanding Indians as guests at Glen Bernard.

The first one was Dawendine, the daughter of a Mohawk chief from the Six Nations' Reserve. In 1934 when I read a newspaper item about a talk she had given in Brantford, I promptly wrote and invited her to be a guest at our Camp Banquet at the Granite Club. She came, and we were so thrilled with her stories, that we persuaded her to visit Camp, where she made such a happy contribution that we named a cabin after her.

Again the following summer she returned but she did not specify when she would arrive. Early one morning I was awakened by someone tapping on my door. On opening it, I found Dawendine standing there, with a suitcase in one hand and a paddle in the other.

"Why how did you get here?" I exclaimed.

Her lovely brown eyes twinkled as she said, "I walked! It was a beautiful morning. I had the world to myself."

"But that train came in about five o'clock, and it is four and a half miles from the station. Who carried the suitcase and the paddle?" I asked.

"I did!" she said merrily. "My name means 'Dawn' in Mohawk, or "that time before the birds begin to sing."

Then she placed in my hands the beautiful paddle saying, "This is a gift to you from my father. He chose the young maple tree, cut it down himself and shaped the paddle. I decorated it with the drawings. Each one is the totem of one of our Six tribes. The wolf is the totem or emblem of our tribe, the Mohawks."

That paddle was treasured greatly by me and was used on every trip I made by canoe from that day on. I took it away with me when I retired, but when Dawendine returned to Camp in 1969 I gave it back to her, in memory of her father.

Dawendine delighted us with her stories which she generously shared in Council ring, in chapel, or to small and large groups around our fires. Often they were dramatic but the one I would like to tell you was a simple story from her own childhood which the younger campers particularly enjoyed.

"When I was a small child," she said, "I made friends with a mouse. My wee pal became so tame she would come to me every day and eat crumbs out of my hand. One day I thought, 'My mouse is going to become a Mother-Mouse,' and I watched for her with more interest. But, for several days she did not return and I was worried. Finally however, I saw my mouse limping towards me, struggling along, trying to carry one of her fragile babies. Depositing it beside me she disappeared. Slowly however she made two more difficult trips, each time returning with a very tiny mouse. Then I sadly realized that the mother-mouse knew she was going to die and she was placing her little ones in my care. I was deeply touched that she trusted me to care for them. I never saw her again but I respected her faith in me and every day the little orphans were fed regularly with milk from an eyedropper. Under my care the three of them thrived and I felt a bit sad when they were strong enough to scamper away and look after themselves."

This story illustrates Dawendine's deep reverence for all living creatures. This reverence for life was part of the Indian's religion. Gitchee Manitou the Great-Spirit was in all things he had created.

Our next important Indian guest was Chief Mudjeekwis of the Ojibways from the Rice Lake reservation.

His story is told in verse in "Woodfire and Candlelight" but briefly it is this:

We were all gathered in the Glen awaiting his arrival. "At last he came, true Indian chief, With slow and stately tread, a crown of eagle feathers Upon his noble head. Fire tenders added fuel, Again the flames rose high. The birches stood out slim and white Against the dark night sky." Then Mudjeekwis told this legend.

"Long ago a Chief of the Ojibways had a daughter whom he dearly loved, but she was often very sad. 'Why are you so sad,' he asked, 'when I want you to be happy?' She answered, 'I will be happy if you give me a camp-site of my own by the lake, where every day I can have with me the children of the tribe.'

'Why would you take them from their wigwams?'

'Because,' she said, 'no one has time to teach them anything. The Braves have their hunting and fishing, the women have their cooking. The children have nothing to do and they quarrel a lot.'

'What would you teach them?' he asked.

I would teach them all I know. How to use the bow and arrows, how to paddle, how to make things from reeds, barks and leather. But most of all I would tell them stories of our race, legends old and new.'

So the Chief gave to his daughter the camp-site she desired. Not only was she happy but day after day she kept the children busy and happy."

After Chief Mudjeekwis had finished this story, he turned to me and said, "I would now ask you to stand down in front of me." To the surprise of us all he said: "I honor now your chief, Her name in camp shall be Ogimagua, Children's friend, in happy memory." It was thus that I acquired the Indian name of Ogimagua.

My successor, Barbara Gilchrist who has presided over the Council Ring for sixteen summers was given her Indian name by Dawendine. It is "Yeh-jenh-hi-yos-tah" (sounding Ye-jen-e-yos-ta) meaning "One who keeps the fire burning". That name is appropriate for both the Gilchrists. Not only have they kept the Council Ring fire burning, but also the fires of friendship and camp spirit.

The next exceptional guest who visited us was 'Nanaki" of the Blackfeet Indians, a great tribe of the western plains. Knowing no international boundaries, they extended through Wyoming, Alberta and into the foothills of the Rockies.

It was by lucky chance that we happened to get Nanaki for Council Ring. She was one of a small group of Indians from across Canada who was chosen to represent our country at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

On the ship coming back from England, Helen Stewart, a former camper-counselor, made her acquaintenance, and interested her in our Council Ring ceremony. Finally Helen said, "would you stop over and visit Glen Bernard before you return to your western reserve? I'd go up with you." When Helen phoned, I said we'd be greatly honoured to have her, and a few days later they arrived.

It was a thrill of surprise for us when Nanaki descended the steps to the Council Ring wearing her elaborately beaded white doe skin costume and head band – the outfit made specially for her appearance at the coronation.

But it was not only her appearance which made a deep and lasting impression. It was her message. She said, in part, "You have heard how fortunate I have been in being one of the few chosen to represent my people at the coronation of our Queen. Because of the exceptional blessings and opportunities I have enjoyed, I have a debt to pay. I intend to go back to my people and share all I have with them. You too, have been very generously endowed with good gifts – health, and education. You too have a debt to pay. There are many with so much less than you. "To whom much is given, from her much is expected." Pay what you owe to Life."

Continued on Page 20

Age Group Characteristics in Camp

by Brian Blackstock
Director, Camp Mazinaw

The following article was written to assist Camp Leaders in their staff training programs so that *some* common characteristics of boys at various age levels can be noted. Most of the information in the article comes from a recent study done at Camp Mazinaw by the author. This study was made possible by the financial assistance of The Neathern Trust and presented at an earlier date to The Society of Camp Directors.

There seem to be two main reasons why children enjoy living in a natural environment:

1. It is not a world made for adults in which children also live.
2. The natural environment is the same for children as it is for adults and its constant state of change is more obvious.

Here is a world they are free to explore – to live in an environment where children and adults must have similar values – a world where they will discern that the "GAP" in our society is not one of "GENERATION" but one of "VALUES".

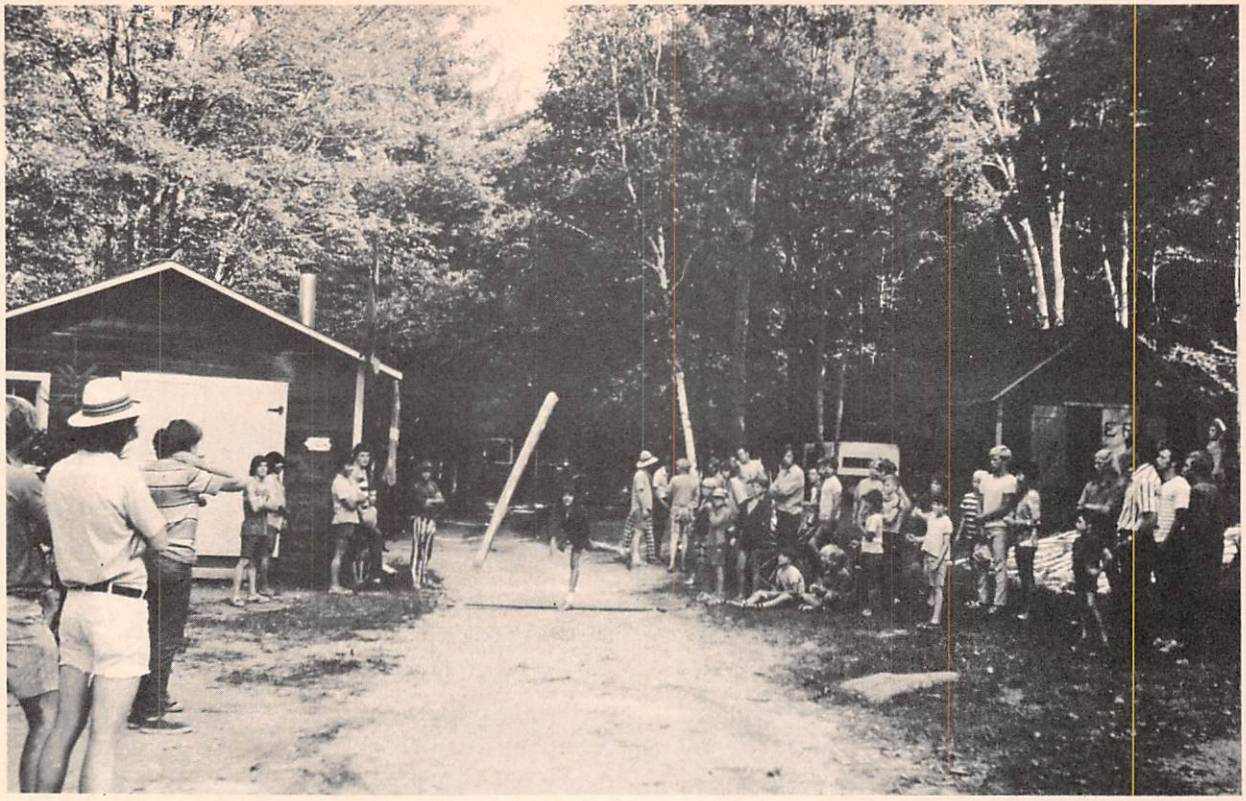
Age Group Characteristics in Camp

8-9 years
- very energetic, short attention spans
- need to learn to be imaginative in *new* directions
- very dependent on counsellor/instructor for direction and support
- short periods of independence are useful
- enjoy games of pretend
- very conscious of their limited skills
- take pride in each skill step forward
- enjoy special projects which involve *only* their group
- short trips to new places are appealing
- ability of counsellor to be imaginative is important
- fearful of the environment until they get used to it
- like competition if they feel they have some chance of success
- acceptance by cabinmates is essential
- tend to be more self-centred than older campers
- often spirits go up and down with the weather, fear of the dark and storms is not yet overcome

9-11 years
- continue to enjoy much activity, particularly bush games
- want to develop skills so they can assure a degree of some independence
- want some specific counsellor leadership
- counsellors should do less *overt* leading
- often attempt too much too soon – counsellors can be very helpful in controlling this
- becoming interested in specifics in the environment
- being a member of a group requires campers to adapt to the group and to the environment – this is sometimes hard
- like to prove and improve their physical skills
- some appreciation is developing for crafts
- enjoy searching out interesting adults to talk with
- group is a stronger motivator than standardized tests
- being alone is of some interest but not of great importance
- long periods of poor weather discourages them
- activities such as cooking, canoeing, passing tests should have an obvious purpose, ie – to live more comfortably in the bush
- especially enjoy music

11-12 years
- are becoming more thoughtful as physical skills increase
- like trips of limited length (3-4 days)
- have difficulty in accepting failure
- still have some fear of the bush
- enjoy exploring and games which will make them more familiar with the bush
- are keen to improve skills, try to emulate older campers
- acceptance of natural phenomena, such as storms, is better
- like group projects but also appreciate times when they can be alone knowing some staff person is available
- confidence can come from the friendship of one or two peers – acceptance by the large group is no longer essential
- standardized tests are stronger motivations than when younger
- developing pleasure, and skill in cooking on trips
- beginning to be concerned about ability to make themselves comfortable in the bush for longer periods of time
- still enjoy a variety of activities –attention span increasing
- value being accepted as an important member of "the group"
- counsellors role is increasingly *supportive* rather than *directive*

12-13 years
- want new challenges to prove acquired skills
- like the idea of the challenge of trips where the unexpected may occur
- meet weather changes better, more as a challenge to be overcome
- standardized tests are good motivators as they seem to develop the



Camp Mazinaw

confidence they want
- crafts continue to arouse increasing interest
- need more time to be alone
- appreciate quiet time with cabinmates
- like to explore
- sailing is becoming of greater interest
- interested in survival, eg. finding natural foods
- enjoy meeting new people
- food preparation is of greater interest
- five or six day trips are popular because of adventure factor
- the animals of the bush arouse much interest
- fishing is of limited interest
- need to be allowed more independence by adults but value recognition for their achievements
- counsellor's role has now become one of the "able older brother" in whom campers have confidence

13-14 years
- can take long periods of involvement if their elders do not interfere too often — comment *after* activity is best
- becoming more aware of the subtleties of nature and man's interdependence
- like to prove acquired skills on challenging trips
- are aware of the need for cooperation, particularly on trips
- appreciate privacy, value a few close friends
- counsellors who support their interests are appreciated
- single sports becoming more attractive
- sharing ideas/discussions with and without counsellors are important
- sensitive to criticism
- acceptance by others is important
- personal goals are being formed and strived for

15-16 years
- counsellors should be very observant but in the background
- "silent lessons" — by example are most effective
- individual skills continue to increase in importance
- have more self-discipline than younger campers
- more aware of the value of working together
- like reflective type music occasionally
- passing along their skills and knowledge to those less experienced is important
- becoming concerned with the quality of the environment
- enjoy using the wilderness as a food source
- need periods of free time and opportunities to be "lazy" and alone
- like trying challenging recipes on trips
- increasing interest in subtle things like sunsets, the beauty of the bush
- are good organizers of trips, need little direction
- times to be alone and think are important
- serious discussions with peers are of value

"It's a good thing when a person is different from your image of him. It shows he isn't a type. If he were, it would be the end of him as a man. But if you can't place him in a category, it means that at least part of him is what a human being ought to be. He is free from himself, he has a grain of immortality."

Boris Pasternak in
"Dr. Zhivago"

WHAT'S WITH YOUR STORAGE

Do you save money as you care for your equipment during the winter months?

by Eanswythe Flynn

Can your supplies and equipment take it as temperatures drop far, far below zero? Must you hire a truck to bring to the city all perishables, breakables and leak-ables? Or perhaps you are one of those luckies with year-round heated buildings in which everything can be left in readiness for the Spring opening. For those who work on a half-camp-half-city basis, Canadian Camping has gathered this material for the benefit of new camp directors in particular, but for the further edification of those who have been in the business for some years. There may be some hints from which we can all profit and enjoy peace of mind:

PIANO — a mildly warm room with an even temperature (this is important) makes for ideal storing. If this is not available, there's no alternative but to leave the piano in place at camp to face the winter completely uncovered (also important) with the keyboard exposed. DO NOT cover with blankets or tarp. This holds in dampness to rust strings and damage felts. A cup of powdered camphor scattered inside the instrument will discourage mice.

SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS — should be taken to the city if heated accommodation is not available.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES — all medications, drugs, pills, especially liquids, should be returned to the city, and all supplies replenished for the following summer. Pills and drugs deteriorate in temperature changes. ASA and other tablets crumble. Adhesive perishes. Absorbent cotton and gauze are sheer heaven for mice condominiums.

FLASHLIGHTS — the cases remain at camp, but for heavens' sake remove batteries. Check bulbs in the spring.

HOT WATER BOTTLES — may be left, hanging upside down with the stoppers removed. By the way, do you tie, with a length of cord, each stopper to the top of each bottle? Saves frantic searching at the moment when they have just been filled.

MATTRESSES — should be left on the beds, sprinkled generously with naphtha flakes and cedar fronds or powdered camphor. As heat causing combustion forms in the centre of a stack of piled mattresses, our Fire Department advisers tell us NEVER to stack them for storage, summer or winter.

PAINTS — must be kept in a warm room. If there isn't one at camp take them back to the city; and this includes varnish, Solignum, shellac, and tubes of artists's paints from the craft shop.

WAX AND OILS — floor wax, linseed oil, machine oils, Hippo Oil and other oils for cleaning may remain at camp. Low temperatures do not affect them for good use in the summer.

COAL OIL OR STOVE OIL — may be left at camp in a safe storage space approved by the Fire Marshal.

GASOLINE — may be left at camp, stored in a safe place approved by the Fire Marshal. This must be a place removed from other stored items.

PROPANE — turn off taps at outdoor tanks which can be left as they are during the winter.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS—should be thoroughly checked and referred to the Fire Marshal for storage and re-charging.

VINEGARS — will survive providing the bottles are only two-thirds to three-quarters full.

OTHER LIQUIDS — all should be removed, including juices, soft drinks, syrups, flavourings, concentrates.

CANNED GOODS — always store in the city if there is no warm room year-round at camp. Never use after freezing. As a rule, tinned food bursts in freezing.

DRY STAPLES — flour, sugar, powdered milk, dry cereals, potato flakes, jelly and pudding powders (not powdered egg) dehydrated vegetables, soups and trip meals may be left, stored TIGHTLY in sealed pails or the heavy plastic garbage pails used in summer for storing staples.

RUGS — remove them from the floor. Mice tear them apart. Threads and tufts form the perfect interior décor for nests and new mice babies.

BLANKETS — a cupboard lined with metal or wire window screening, or trunks with secure fastenings are the only places to keep blankets, pillows, linens, washable rugs and mats. A large cupboard of this type is a good investment for storage without benefit of mice and squirrels.

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Enjoyment of Mutual Aid Holidays

by Mme Nicol, Mme Grenier, M. Boisueit,
Guy Duchesne, Lucille Verreault
translated by Jean Darrach

From the 26th of June to the 10th of July, 12 families of the St. Jean Baptiste quarter of Montreal spent a holiday at Lac des Plages. Most of these families had not had a proper vacation for many years. Some had given up the idea that they would ever be able to leave the city for a holiday. Yet, here they were taking part in the first family camp held for people of this part of the city.

THE BEGINNING

Three people who worked in St. Jean Baptiste and were responsible for initiating the camp, had had family camp experience in other places and believed it was a real possibility for these St. Jean Baptiste families.

Once financing was assured through the Department of Family and Social Welfare and the Richelieu Club, it was proposed at a meeting of the twelve families that they should organize and carry out a plan for the two-week camping holiday. All agreed to attend the planning meetings and to be responsible for the food bills for their own families at camp. They took up the challenge of working together to realize a dream they would have thought impossible just a few months earlier.

From the first meeting the success of the project was entirely in the hands of the families themselves and everyone set to work to plan a camp that would satisfy all the participants.

From April until June the families held regular planning meetings. Decisions about transportation, purchase of games equipment, camp activities, monitoring duties, purchase of food, and so on, were taken after all opinions were heard. Representatives were chosen and tasks assigned. The meetings allowed the parents to become well acquainted and establish a "group" feeling that stood them in good stead during the two weeks at Lac des Plages.

THE DREAM COME TRUE

At the campsite each family had its own cabin and did its own cooking. From time to time all the families had a meal together in connection with some community activity: church service, a ball game, campfire, a dance or sing-song.

During the afternoon, leaders trained as a project of Perspective-Jeunesse, conducted activities for the children: swimming, ball games, art and crafts. At the same time the parents had their own activities: horseshoes, swimming, baseball, boating, badminton.

Other activities that should be mentioned: a raspberry picking expedition, an overnight camp for the teenagers, a social evening at the local hotel for the parents and a fishing trip.

All these activities were organized by the group. Those who had the initial ideas passed them on to the others and, if they were accepted, the organization was carried out by the members of the group. On the other hand, no one was obliged to take part in any activity. Everyone felt free to take part or not as the spirit moved. There was a good deal of inter-visiting among the cottages and people from town came to visit also.

Mutual support among the families was characteristic of the camp. Spontaneously all came to the aid of those who got into difficulties. One of the mothers was kept busy helping families with sick children. The women did the laundry for those who were unable. Those who had cars looked after the transportation of the others.

THE FOLLOW-UP

When they returned to town, most of the families wanted to keep in touch. Evenings were organized to view films and slides taken at camp. Then other activities – a knitting group, dances, baptism parties. Many families have gone on visiting and helping each other.

Some regular meetings have also been arranged to prepare for next year's camp. Many new projects have been proposed and all have aired their opinions. The new meetings are keeping the members in charge of planning the vacation and it is clear that the group will enlarge because five new families have already joined.

A GREAT EXPERIENCE

Two weeks in which each person is accepted for what he is, his help is accepted by others, he never feels left out because he has no money, or is handicapped, or separated or because his children are unruly. Each is permitted to offer his talents, to establish bonds and to make friends.

Good country air and freedom from daily chores, the help of the others: these are the factors that give the parents a chance to think and recover their strength. Family relationships are also revived and improved by the experience.

To make contact with others, to take part and resolve difficulties, to have many occasions for involvement, to have self-confidence, to help others, are finally to help one's self to solve personal problems. By means of such an experience people discover how much they can accomplish by working together.

Learning to know oneself and how to live together co-operatively are sometimes difficult but the rewards are tremendous.

("RELATIONS" – Nov. 1971)

Plaisirs de l'entraide et des vacances

— l'expérience du camp familial Saint-Jean-Baptiste recontée par un groupe de citoyens du quartier — en collaboration: Mme Nicol, Mme Grenier, M. Boisvert, Guy Duchesne, Lucille Verreault.

Du 26 juin au 10 juillet, douze familles du quartier Saint-Jean-Baptiste, de Montréal, se retrouvent en vacances au Lac-des-Plages. La plupart de ces familles n'ont pas bénéficié de vacances depuis plusieurs années et certaines ont même cessé de croire qu'il leur serait un jour possible de jouir de vacances à l'extérieur de la ville. Maintenant, elles participent à une expérience de camp familial tentée pour la première fois dans ce secteur de la ville.

On Commence

Cette initiative a été suscitée par trois personnes travaillant dans ce quartier. Connaissant les expériences réalisées à divers autres endroits, elles ont cru à la possibilité d'un camp familial dans Saint-Jean-Baptiste.

Une fois le financement assuré (Ministère des Affaires sociales, Club Richelieu), douze familles sont regroupées et on leur propose d'organiser et de réaliser ensemble un camp de deux semaines dont elles bénéficieraient. Le projet exige de chacune qu'elle participe aux réunions de préparation et qu'elle assure le paiement de sa nourriture au moment du camp. Toutes acceptent de relever le défi et de se mettre ensemble pour réaliser ce rêve qu'elles croyaient impossible à peine *quelques mois auparavant.* Dès cet instant, la réussite du projet est entre les mains des familles et chacun se sert de son imagination pour que le camp satisfasse tous les participants.

D'avril à juin, les familles se fixent des réunions régulières pour cette préparation. Les décisions pour l'organisation (transport, activités, achat d'équipement de jeux, moniteurs, achat de la nourriture, etc.) se prennent en respectant les opinions de chacun. Des représentants du groupe sont élus et déjà certaines tâches sont réparties. Ces rencontres permettent aux parents de se connaître et de former un groupe qui se retrouvera avec plaisir pendant deux semaines au Lac-des-Plages.

On réalise

Au Lac-des-Plages, chacun possède son chalet et fait sa nourriture. De temps en temps, des repas regroupent toutes les familles; ces repas sont précédés ou suivis d'activités communautaires (messe, jeu de ballon, feux de camp, danses, chansons « à répondre », etc.).

L'après-midi, des moniteurs prêtés par un projet de Perspectives-Jeunesse s'occupent des enfants: jeux de ballon, plage, arts plastiques, etc. Pendant ce temps, les parents se rejoignent pour aller à la plage ou pour certaines activités: jeux de fer, de sacs de sable, promenade en chaloupe, baseball, badminton.

Parmi les autres activités, on peut mentionner: une cueillette de fraises, une nuit de camping pour les adolescents, une soirée à l'hôtel pour les parents, la pêche . . .

Toutes ces activités s'organisent spontanément. Ceux qui ont des idées les suggèrent aux autres et, si elles sont acceptées, les activités s'organisent avec la collaboration de tout le monde. Par ailleurs, aucune de ces activités n'est obligatoire, chacun se sent libre d'y participer s'il en a envie. Il arrive souvent également que les familles se visitent dans leurs chalets respectifs ou que des gens de l'extérieur viennent se joindre au groupe.

L'entraide entre les familles est l'un des traits marquants de ce camp. Spontanément, on vient en aide à ceux qui ont des difficultés: une mère se préoccupe d'aider les autres quand leurs enfants sont malades, des femmes font le lavage pour ceux qui ne peuvent le faire, ceux qui possèdent des autos transportent les familles éloignées . . . Plusieurs personnes du quartier ou de l'extérieur ont également aidé le groupe pour le transport des familles au Lac-des-Plages, ou encore par des dons.

On continue

De retour à la ville, la plupart des familles ont le goût de garder contact avec les autres. Des soirées récréatives s'organisent pour revoir les films ou diapositives du camp. On se retrouve également dans d'autres activités du milieu (soirées de danse, groupe tricot, marraines . . .). Plusieurs familles continuent à se visiter et à se rendre service.

Des rencontres plus formelles sont également réalisées pour préparer l'an prochain. Plusieurs projets sont proposés et chacun exprime son opinion sur ce qu'il désire. Ces rencontres vont permettre au groupe de continuer à prendre en charge la réalisation de ses vacances. On peut prévoir que le groupe va s'agrandir puisque déjà cinq familles s'y sont jointes.

Une expérience formidable: pourquoi?

Deux semaines où chacun est accepté comme il est, où il apporte sa collaboration aux autres, où il ne

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Continued from Page 14

It will be of interest to you that Nanaki's English name is Norah Gladstone. Her father was the late Senator Gladstone, the only Indian who has ever been chosen to sit in the Senate of our country. He retired last spring.

Have we not been fortunate indeed in the three who have represented the Indian race! How much they have shared with us.

The old campers as a fiftieth year project raised a fund to bring Indian girls to Camp this summer, but we found it takes time to work out w o r t h - while arrangements. However, by next year, the second half-century, we will have had sufficient time to scout and find girls for whom the experience of Camp life at Glen Bernard will be of great value. In any case, we are counting on having Dawendine with us as our special guest for the Granite Club reunion in September.

Life Magazine had a special edition in July, featuring the story of the Indian on this continent. It is a sad story. It is a story to make one blush with shame. They have not had a fair deal. Many in our land are among the poorest of the poor.

Governments, churches and many organizations are becoming increasingly aware of the sad plight of many of our Indian citizens. In every part of our land there is a new concern which should result in a better life for them.

Yet we hope the Indians will treasure their old legends, customs and traditions and that the white race will learn to appreciate those things that are unique and precious in their culture.

Quoting from a poem by our friend Dawendine, (a tribute to her father Chief Sahrenhowane of the Mohawks)

"He wove a spell by stories
Of old Iroquian days,
Of turtle shell and wampum beads;
The age-old League of Peace
Was born anew under his magic tongue."

If we aspire to be a Christian country, let us remember and follow the Golden Rule given us by Jesus, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Let us try by friendship and service to pay a debt which is long over-due.



George Sharpe

by Eanswythe Flynn

Surely no one was quite so well known to most of us in the Canadian Camping Association as was George Sharpe, "Mr. Gibbons Foods". His passing last June came as a shock to us in the Fall, though we knew that he had been under his doctor's care for some time. At the Ontario, Quebec and Maritimes Camping Conferences and in Western Canada, his warm personality and good humour won many friends who benefitted as well from his personal interest, his timely advice and sound suggestions. George became president of the firm on the death of his father-in-law who founded the company. It was due to Mr. Sharpe's energy and business accumen that Gibbon's Foods continued to expand. To Mrs. Sharpe and their daughter and to the members of his staff Canadian Camping extends sympathy in the loss of a good friend.



TANYA KRISMAN

by John Latimer

The sad news of the tragic death in a motor accident of Tanya Krisman on April 28 was indeed a deep shock to her many friends in camping across this Country.

Tanya has contributed much to the camping scene in Canada, and as a Vice-President of the Canadian Camping Association — Association des Camps du Canada — we all knew that she gave freely and openly of her time and tremendous talent.

This summer one of Tanya's dreams was to become a reality. For some time, as an active worker with the Y.W.C.A. in Vancouver, Tanya had envisioned a year-round Outdoor Centre on Salt Springs Island. In her capacity as Director of this new Camp, YaWaCa, she would have continued to pursue her faith and beliefs in young people by developing them through involvement and above all trust.

Sadly, Tanya leaves behind her husband and two young daughters. But she also leaves her dreams with us. It is now up to us to perpetuate these dreams to ensure that YaWaCa becomes a truly living memorial to a very warm, sincere, fine human being.

WANTED CAMP SITE FOR SALE OR LEASE

We are looking for an established camp to accommodate 100 or more campers, preferably within a 150 mile radius of Toronto to open in 1973.

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Continued from Page 5

brate their recognition at the same time throughout the realm.

If this office or Co-ordinators can help with programme and event ideas for the whole day, camp poem or story resource, whatever — get in touch. And, by all means let the world (or at least your area) know what *you're* doing on July 19th! And finally let's hear your reactions about this year's event, what your camp did on the Day, what ideas you or your campers have for next year, copies of newspaper articles you manage to save, anything at all.

Once more the magic hour is:

9 p.m. Daylight Saving Pacific Time Zone
10 p.m. Daylight Saving Mountain Time Zone
11 p.m. Daylight Saving Central Time Zone
12 midnight Daylight Saving Atlantic Time Zone
1 a.m. (July 20) Daylight Saving Atlantic Time Zone
1:30 a.m. (July 20) Daylight Saving Newfoundland Time Zone

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se sent pas à part parce qu'il a moins d'argent, parce qu'il est handicapé, parce qu'il est séparé, parce que ses enfants sont turbulents . . . Tout cela permet à chacun de faire valoir ses talents, de créer des liens et de se faire des amis.

Le bon air de la campagne, l'oubli des soucis quotidiens, l'aide des moniteurs: autant de choses qui donnent aux parents l'occasion de se détendre, d'améliorer leur santé. Vivre en famille cette expérience aide à se retrouver et à profiter les uns des autres.

Prendre contact avec d'autres, partager et résoudre ensemble les difficultés, cela donne à plusieurs l'occasion de « s'impliquer », de prendre confiance en soi, d'aider les autres et, finalement, de s'aider soi-même à résoudre ses problèmes personnels. A travers une telle expérience, on découvre que, lorsqu'on veut s'unir et se mettre ensemble, on peut faire beaucoup. Apprendre à se connaître, à vivre ensemble, à coopérer, c'est parfois difficile, mais ça donne des résultats formidables.

James C. Moore

by Eanswythe Flynn

The death of James C. Moore, on Saturday, July 10, 1971, brought to a close a life of dedication and service to the Boy Scouts of Canada and to Canadian Camping. J.C., as he was affectionately known by all who came in contact with him, had been ill for the previous three years, but continued to participate actively in Camping and, in particular, with the Haliburton Scout Reserve. J.C. had been involved with the Haliburton Scout Reserve from its founding in 1947 with a few experimental Camps being held to 1970 when there were approximately 350 Campers per week in attendance.

"J.C." was active for many years with the Ontario Camping Association as a representative of the Boy Scouts of Canada, Greater Toronto Region, and a member of the Board.

From the eulogy given by Ian E. Jones, Camp Staff Member of the Haliburton Scout Reserve, he expressed the thoughts of all who knew Jim Moore:

". . . the nature of J.C.'s character made his personality vital and dynamic and each one of us have unique and personal memories of times we shared with him. Some will always think of Jim as a devoted husband and understanding father. Some will remember him as a trusted companion and friend. Others will think of him as an adventurous and exciting leader. And many young people who never knew his name will remember J.C. as the man in that bright uniform who was always there with an understanding look and a kind word when things went wrong.

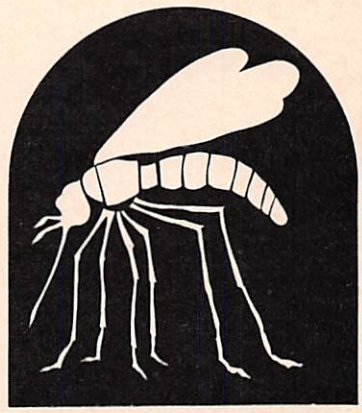
"To confine memories of J.C. to words of description and stories of old times is to attempt the impossible. Knowing him was a feeling: a feeling as inspiring as hope and as unmistakable as love. It is a feeling which may be different for everyone who knew him — but it is a feeling that will be part of us all forever."

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SADDLES — and all leather goods should be well saddle-soaped before hanging. Proppert's and Goddard's Saddle Soaps are best. Never use floor wax or liquid furniture wax.

OFFICE SUPPLIES — If you leave envelopes for the winter, packaged or not, they will automatically seal, beyond all hope of using. Letterhead and copy papers can stay if they are flat and dry with a weight or large book covering the 8 X 10 area. Marking pens, felt pens Scripto or Bik pens deteriorate. Bottled inks and scotch tape survive. Stamp pads need only reinking for the new season. Craft paper, newsprint, bristol board and construction paper must be stored flat on the floor or table top, weighted down so that corners cannot curl, in a mouse-proof room. If doors are open to such nibblers, take these papers to the city.

PAINT BRUSHES — should always be thoroughly cleaned after each use during the spring and summer. There are excellent . . . almost magic . . . cleaners on the market now that will soften even moderately hard bristles; but there is no hope once they have hardened over the winter months, frozen and melted. A considerable fortune can be saved by taking care of them after use, soaking in turpentine or Dick-a-Doo, rinsing in warm detergent suds, then clear water. Hang them by a string to dry in the sunshine. Failing that system, try Trisodium Phosphate or hot vinegar, rinse in suds, then clear water and hang outside to dry.

RAGS that have been used for paint, brush cleaning or oils must be removed to the local dump. Don't put them in the camp incinerator. Oily rags form one of the greatest fire hazards, and can create an uncontrolled quick blaze in the incinerator.

WATER SYSTEM — drain all lines completely by a maintenance man who knows the business. If in doubt, it is worth the cost to call in a good plumber.

WASHING MACHINES — drain and check the hose from the pump. Place it downwards in a position so that it can be completely emptied. Check under trays for any water remaining. Again, if in doubt call the plumber.

TOOLS — after inventory, oil all tools and wrap in a cloth. Saws should be taken to the city or left with the local hardware merchant for sharpening and storage. If your maintenance man lives in the district, he will do that work for you.

DOCKS — get sound advice in this area. If they are removable, store flat in the lee o' the land until after ice break-up.

DIVING BOARDS — store flat, indoors. Our man suggests oiling before storing, to keep wood from drying out.

MOTORS AND MOTORBOATS —store indoors, preferably protected from extreme cold. Motors must be drained of gasoline and stored in a semi-warm place. A tip from those in the Know: drain the motor completely, then run the motor until it is dry.

ROW BOATS AND SAILBOATS — should be thoroughly washed out in the Fall and dried out before storing.

ROW BOATS — store keels up with a piece of 4 X 4 or cordwood placed under bow and stern so that the boat rests evenly and will not warp during storage.

SAILBOATS — difficulty will occur in drying out the bottoms after washing. Use a large sponge to soak up excess water. Boats should then be turned upside down and rested evenly on stringers placed at the coaming, at the bow and stern. Masts should be placed on three levelled supports so that they, too, will rest evenly to prevent warping.

CANOES — should be stored keels up after being thoroughly cleaned and washed inside. Support at bow and stern thwarts to prevent warping. Check for repairs in the fall. Repair experts have more time then rather than during the Spring rush

BUILDINGS — where long spans occur in any building, temporary studs (logs) should be inserted between floor and beams to provide support against heavy snow loads. These can be quickly knocked out in the spring. Arrangements should be made with local caretaker to remove exceptional roof snow loads during the winter months.

THE ROOF — this area should be examined in the fall, during every rainfall, for possible leaks. Patching should be done at marked areas as soon as it is dry. Rolled roofing is not economical, since it cracks with expansion and contraction in temperature changes. Use asbestos shingles or metal roofing from the outset to save maintenance costs each season.

EAVESTROUGHING — keep a constant watch for accumulation of leaves and evergreen needles in roof gutters and Valleys. They should be cleaned regularly to prevent roof leaks.

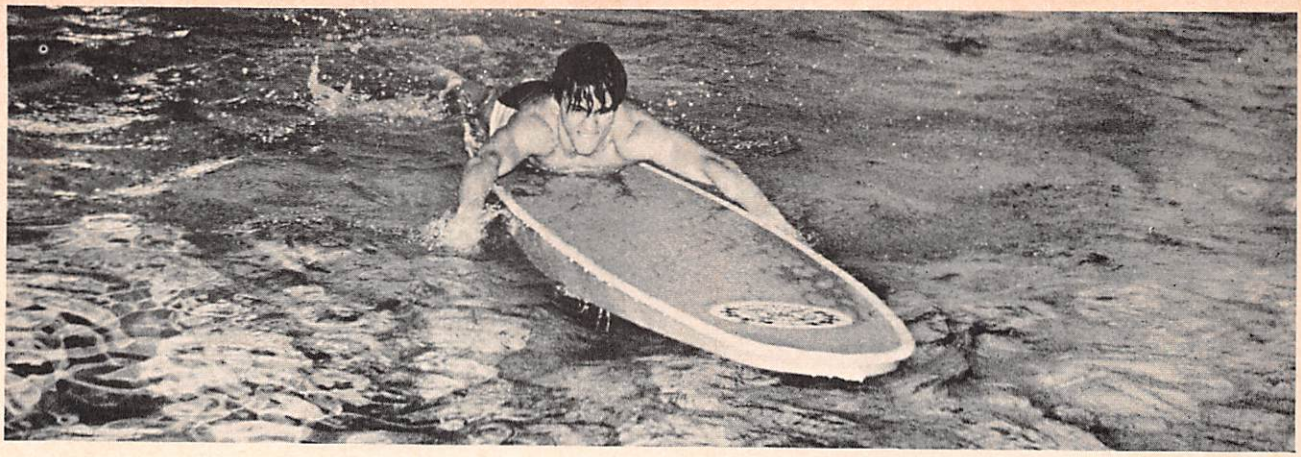
CABINS — if cabins . . . and other buildings . . . are constructed on concrete pads and blocks, they should be thoroughly checked each spring. Heavy frosts shift the blocks, a situation that can twist and tilt the structures to a dangerous position.

WINDOWS — cover or camouflage them with an old blanket, tarp, canvas, even newspaper if necessary. Grouse or partridge particularly will fly through clear glass and set you back the high cost of a new window, be it ever so small or large.

MICKEY MOUSE — like the Church Mouse, the Camp Mouse is always with us, and knows when to take over and conform to his own Good Housekeeping standards. Mice and squirrels can cause havock, and every precaution should be taken to discourage their Sit-ins. They do not like the strong odours of Naphtha Flakes, Spices, Red Pepper, Black pepper, Cedar branches, Oil of Cedar or Citronella. Sprinkle these on floors. Naphtha Flakes and cedar boughs can go on the mattresses. Reserve pepper for the floors only. Also sprinkle Chloride of Lime powder over cabin floors only. Mice won't walk in it. In the Spring, merely wash out the cabins with clear hot water and you have a good disinfectant.

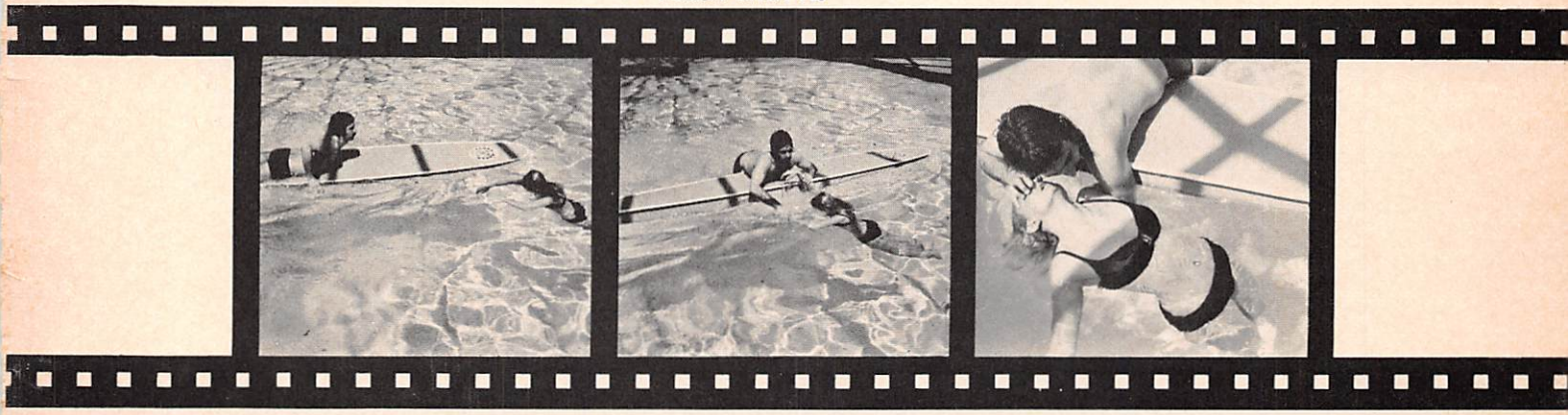
HINTS FROM DIRECTORS: Turn off the cooling unit in the walk-in refrigerator. Install an enclosed heating unit; set it at a medium temperature and you have an excellent storage area for anything the square footage will accommodate.

NOW, what have we missed? Has anyone any questions . . . or corrections? If so, send them in to the Editor, and add any other suggestions you may dream up. We will find answers and include your other contributions in the next issue. But they must come in pronto!



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Dear Mommy & Daddy,

You told me to drop you a line, so_____ I guess you don't think that's very funny, but I did and so did my new friend Suzie. She's my friend now, but she wasn't yesterday because she hurt me. It was all her fault; when Miss Smith was showing us all how to put a tent up, Suzie was supposed to hammer in the wedge for the loop for the tent ropes and the hammer hit me in the chin. Dumb Suzie!

Miss Smith said "Calm Down" just like you say, Mommy. And then we went to the Dentist in town. My tooth was broken and had to come out. I can't eat any of the peanut brittle you sent; it was yellow anyway.

Miss Smith says "Don't forget to tell your parents that the camp has **Camp-Guard** and **Camp-Guard** will take care of the Dentist's bills."

So that's what I'm doing at camp. I don't like Suzie again because my mouth is still sore.

Love Janie

XXXXXXXXXX

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